TO ABATE THE POOLROOM NUISANCE. A BILL MAKING POOLSELLING OR BOOKMAKING

OUTSIDE OF RACETRACKS A FELONY. Albany, March 8 (Special).—Senator Saxton to-day introduced a bill brought here by Anthony Comstock, which punishes by imprisonment the sale of pools or bookmaking outside the limits of facecourses. The or bookmaking outside the limits of facecourses. The act is a stringent one, but it certainly is needed in view of the rapid increase of poolrooms in the cities of the State. Mr. Comstock stated here to-day that since the Ives Pool law was passed, the poolrooms of New-York City had increased from 160 to 240, and had likewise largely increased in the other cities of the State, greatly demoralising the people of those

Mr. Comstock in speaking of the bill. said: "The polselling in New York has grown to be a monstrous in support of this bill. Not only in New-York, how ever, are boys and young men being ruined by this mmbling in poolrooms, but elsewhere in the State the evil is a great one. In Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester. Albany, and in fact in most of the cities of the State, these prolrooms are a curse. The bill Mr. Saxton has introduced prohibits poolselling or bookmaking outside of any racetrack. It also prohibits the taking of commissions to bet on racetracks, or political betting. It forbids the holding of stakes of any kind or the leasing of grounds or barges for poolselling or bookmaking purposes. The new law makes it a felony to sell pools or do any bookmaking outside of the racetracks. In my judgment, if the bill passes it will close up the poolrooms in all the cities of the State, and will limit gambling in all the cities of the state, and will limit gambling on ramehorses to racetracks. The society I represent thinks that the Ives Pool law should be repealed, also; but one thing at a time. We shall greatly reduce the volume of gambling by closing the poolrooms and ending this pretended commission business."

Senator Saxton says that the bill will have his most carnest support, and he believes he can pass it through the Senate. Where it will meet with the most opposition is in the Assembly.

ORITUARY.

JAMES M'ARTHUR.

Chicago, March 8 (Special).-James McArthur, who died yesterday morning at his home, No. 3,848 Lake-ave., was widely known in other large cities of America as well as Europe, as his name was synony mous with scientific and liberal thought, and his mous with scientific and the friends and correspondents were numbered among the ous thinkers and scientific men of the two coun-Many as were his business undertakings, he parkable for the breadth and nobility of his character and mind, for the range and exactnes of his information, for his gentle disposition and un-affected benevolence. James McArthur was barn February 5, 1832, near Mount Morris, Livingston County, N. S., and was the son of John R. McArthur, County, N. T., and was the son of some well-known throughout the State as a contractor and a man of singles. He received a liberal education, early displayed great proficiency in mathematics and the sciences, and in later years had been a profound student of politicals economy and constitutional histindent of political economy and constitutional most com-plete. In September, 1853, Mr. McArthur married Re-becca Bliss, also a native of the State of New York, and engaging in public works, lived in various places in Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania. In 1867 he took charge, as engineer, of the improvement of the Kanawan River, and in 1869 transferred his home from Parkersburg, W. Va., to Marietta, Ohlo, in order to promote the organization and carry for-ward the construction of the Cleveland and Marietta Railway. This undertaking successfully accomplished, he became in 1876 a citizen of Chicago and a member of the present firm of McArthur Brothers. He was a civil engineer of large attainments, and with his extended and diversing experience in the control of railways and active and other large. with his extended and states and other large building of rollroads, canals, backs and other large public enterprises, deservedly enjoyed the high repu-tation won in his profession. Mr. McArthur leaves a widow and one daughter. The arrangements for the funeral have not been determined upon further than that the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas will conduct the services, which will be private, at the home of the deceased engineer.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Samuel Smith, Assistant Postmaster of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, No. 220 Chrmont-ave., in that city. He was ill less than a week, a heavy cold having been followed by partial paralysis and neumonia. Mr. Smith was born in Bangor, Me., 1 1827, and spent his early years on his father's farm. While a youth he learned the trade of a printer, and in 1852 came to New-York and secured ook in The Tribune composing room. One of the nen he worked near was Amos J. Gummings. Mr Smith became day foreman of the office, and aided in organizing Typographical Union No. 6, of which Horace Greeley was at one time president. In 1863 Mr. Smith left the office and accepted a position in the New-York Postoffice. He soon became active in reorganizing the business of the office, and by his arts the free delivery system was introduced. 1875 he was made General Inspector of Posteffice Carriers, and travelled to all the large cities of the country. He was an inspector under Postmaster James in 1884, when he was sent to Brooklyn to as-James in 1806, when he was sent to brooking to a sist Postmaster McLeer, where he was soon made Assistant Postmaster. His services were so valuable that Postmaster Hendrix reappointed him. Post-master Collins did also. He was most successful as an organizer.

Mr. Smith was a member of the Oxford Club, Com-

Mr. Smith was a member of the Oxford Club, Commonwealth Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Orient Chapter, Royal Arch Mssons, and the Masonic Veteran Association. He attended the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church. He left a wife. His only surviving brother is the Rev. Gideon Smith, of Wayne, Me. The funeral will take place on Sunday.

The postoffice employes met yesterday and passed resolutions of regret. Owing to the Illness of Postmaster Collins it was necessary to all Mr. Smith's place at once, and Andrew, I. Sullivan, the cashier of the postoffice, was appointed Assistant Postmaster yesterday afternoon. He has been chef accountant and cashier in the office since 1986, and is thirtynine years old.

O. A. TAFT.

Rospon, search 8 (Special).—O. A. Taft, for many years one of the best known hotel men in the country, died this morning in Boston, nearly seventy-six years o'd. Mr. Taft, whose fume as a caterer of the first class is suggested by the mention of Point Shirley. introduced this obscure strip of pebbly beach to lovers of game food in the summer of 1848, and every season e his table has been the resort of many eminent men and epicures from all parts of the country and even from abroad. Mr. Taft was born in Boston. His father had kept the first stage house on the old Dedham turnpike; his grandfather and done similar service at a tovern between Worcester and Providence, while his great-grandfather was the genini host of an inn at Uxbridge. Mr. Tuft was a noted huntsman. "I have hunted with Daniel Webster," said he, "and have hunted with Daniel wester, and are many a time have we vied in bringing down partridge or snipe." Ills ambitton was to place before his patrons every kind of edible fish and game bird to be found on the globe. He made several trips abroad for the purpose of studying European methods of serving. Canada and the Far North, the Southern States and Mexico were also visited.

THOMAS NORTON.

Inomas Norton, long identified with the shipping in terests in this city, died early yesterday morning at his home. No. 183 Harrison-st, Brooklyn, from Bright's disease of the hidneys. He was born in Eastport, Me., in 1831. He came to New-York in 1856 and entered employ of his brother John, who was engaged in River Plate trade. Several years inter Mr. Norton became a shipbroker and commission merchant, remain-ing in that business, as the senior member of the firm of Thomas Norton & Co., at No. 104 Wall-st., up to his death. He established a line of of Thomas Norton & Co., at No. 104 Wall-st., up to his death. He established a line of sailing packets between New-York and Rio de Janerio and other ports in Brasil. This line, through his energetic and able management, is still in operation, notwithstanding the sharp competition from steamers in recent years. Mr. Norton was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Produce. Maritime, Consolidated and Privilegum Exchanges, the Union Legue Cith and the

Petroleum Exchanges, the Union League Club and the Long Feland Historical Society of Brooklyn. He leaves a wife and six children in comfortable circumstances.

The funeral will be held on Saturday, at 2 20 p. m., at his home and the burial will be in Greenwood Cometers.

NEW STATION IN PHILADELPHIA The new station of the Philadelphia and Reading and Philadelphia trains, via Central Rail and Reading and Reading

POND'S EXTRACT CINTMENT.

Its rema kable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over Piles, however severe.

Also for Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum, &c. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by

AGAINST THE REPEALERS.

HOPE OF THEIR PASSAGE ABANDONED.

THE BACING MEN RESORT TO TIME-KILLING DEVICES-JUDGE ABBETT SWORN IN-A VETO FROM THE GOVERNOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Trenton, March 8.-Until to-day the New-Jersey Citizens' League has been hoping for victory over the racing men. Now hope is dead. The million of people for whom the league has been speaking and ighting may as well understand that the battle is lost. It was no idle boast of the racing men that they had reserve strength in the Legislature, and that in an emergency they could muster a half-dozen more votes than the number cast for the Parker bills. The league fell into a cunning trap when it accepted the belated invitation yesterday to appear by its repre-sentatives before the House Committee on Municipal Corporations, which is so slowly but surely strangling repealers. The league might have known that fair play was not intended. The committee readily agreed to sit again to-day to hear the opponents of agreed to sit again to-day to hear the opponents of the repealers, and opposition could not well be offered to the proposition. "If you hear one side you must also listen to the other," is the rule here, but the "other side" this time wanted no hearing. Its game was delay, and in these, the rapidly dying hours of the session. It is enoughed elay with a venerage.

the session, it is enjoying delay with a vengeance. Soon after the House organized this morning, Mr. Hutchinson moved that the Committee on Municipal Corporations be relieved of further consideration of the three repealers. Speaker Flynn said the resolu-tion was out of order, inasmuch as the rules re-quired that a day's notice must be given of the intention to offer such a resolution. The "Duke of Gloncerter" tannted Mr. Hutchinson, crying :

"The gentleman from Mercer is consistent. He has been demanding a hearing on these repealers ver since their introduction, and yesterday the hearing was granted. To day is the time set to hear the opponents, but he does not favor listening to It is always the way with gentlemen who can only see and understand one side of a question. Hr. Hutchinson replied that he was acting in the

interest of the people. The purpose of hearing "the other side" was to gain time and kill the repealers. He then moved the suspension of the rules and the placing of the repealers on the calendar. The motion was put and lost by a vote of 24 to 36. Messrs. Armitage, of Essex; Kyte, of Union, and Beeknan, of Middlesex, on this question at least, were "The House will take ranged on "the other side." p the Senate message," said the Speaker, a smile playing about his mouth. The Senate message con ined nothing in reference to the racetracks. Another great crowd gathered in the Assembly

hamber at 3 o'clock, the hour fixed for hearing " the other side." Samuel Kaltsch, the well-known crimina lawyer of Newark, was the only speaker, and he lawyer of Newark, was the first the people frankly admitted that he did not represent the people but only the Brooklyn Jockey Club—the Dwyer brothers—who also own the New-Jersey Jockey Club. He was present as counsel. Mr. Kalisch went into the history of racing legislation and showed wat contests of speed for purses and plate had been law ful since 1863. Moralists and clergymen never questioned the constitutionality of the law. The men who created it were the peers in morality of the best men now living in New Jersey. "These mi isters, these elergymen," he asked, "who have con here with their great outery against racing-what their record on the subject of cambling to their record on the subject of gambling?" Mr. Rallsch cited many instances in the early history of the State in which churches took advantage of the Many of the oldest churches in the State were founded with lottery money. Men whose names are historical, whose memories are revered in New-Jersey, ran if esc otteries. Academies were established in a similar way. Mr. Kallsch said he did not refer to this matter o cast reflections, for he considered that it was all

lin's track and "Billy" Thompson's all the year round enterprise.

Mr. Kalisch was cut short by the committee who said they wanted to rise. They promised to sit

right. Mr. Kalisch was very careful to distinguish be tween the New-Jersey Jockey Club and the Gutten

berg and Gloucester institutions. This be did by

emaining discreetly silent about "Denny" McLaugh

ngain to morrow. The Parochial School bill was one of the that created a flutter to-day. Mr. Wright, of Berg n. offered a resolution that the Attorney General be requested to pass upon its constitutionality. Mr. Lanc, of Union, said that this was unnecessary, as that official had already pronounced the measure uncon-stitutional. Mr. Coyle, of Hudson, the introducer of the bill, declared that what Mr. Lane said was not true. Mr. Lane retorted by asserting that it was frue, and that Mr. Coyle was aware of the fact. Governor Werts, Mr. Lane added, had informed people that the Attorney General had said that the bill so far as its constitutionality was concerned, was not worth the paper it was written on.
"I know the gentleman's position on this bill,"

"I know the gentleman's position on this bill," shouted Mr. Coyle.
"I know you do," said Mr. Lane. "I am not afraid to define my position, and prepared to defend it and minimaln it at any time or place, or in any

"Even if the Attorney-General does say it is un constitutional that will not prevent the House from acting on the bill," said Speaker Flynn. But the resolution to apply to the Attorney-General for an opin-lop was agreed to, and in the course of an hour or two the House got it. In his opinion the Attorney-General said:
"The constitution of the State provides that no do-

March April May

cause at this season the system is most susceptible to the benefits to be derived from a good blood purifier. Hood's Sarsaparilla is undoubtedly the best medicine for this



Four Physicians Failed

A RUNNING SORE FIVE YEARS

Hood's Barsaparilla Perfectly Cured "I was troubled with a running sore on my ankle, the doctors pronouncing it call rheum. For five years (during which time I employed four different physicians), I received very little, if any, besefit, and it continued to rease in size. I then commenced taking Hood's Sared

Hood's Saiss. Cures

parills, and using Hood's Olive Olithons, and at the ent of two years I was completely cured." SIMEON STAPLES, East Taunton, Mass. HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, sick headache pandice, indigestion. Try a box. 25c.

city, and vesting it in the upon the ground that it was a device to evade popular will as expressed at the polls.

The message declares that the bill is open to constitutional objections. It is intended simply to meet an existing condition of affairs in Jersey City. The "Board" referred to in Section 2 is the Board of Finance, which is not now, and was not at the time of his election, in political accord with the present Mayor of Jersey City. The message continues:

"The effect of the proposed legislation will be to divest him absolutely of the power to appoint the Corporation Counsel and Attorney, and to make his heretofore untrammeled power of appointment of other officials dependent upon the concurrence of four of the live present members of that board. It is manifest 'yat under such provisions the Board of Finance will exercise the controlling power over all appointments. Nomination by the Mayor becomes a meaningless privilege.

"At the municipal election in April next, a new President of the Board of Aldermen is to be elected. The terms of the Mayor's appointees in the present Board of Finance also expires in April, subsequent to the election. If the proposed law provided that from and after the entrance of the new Fresident of the Board of Aldermen, in which and after the entrance of the new Fresident of the Board of Aldermen, in which and the Finance should be confirmed by a majority vote of the new Board, it would recognize the right of municipal home rule. The people would then, in voling for the President of the Board of Finance, and of the officials to be confirmed by that Board. If they desire those officials to be or not to be in political accord with the Mayor, they would vote accordingly, and their desire would find expression in the action of the majority of the Board of Finance, on the confirmed by that Board. If they desire those officials to be or not to be in political accord with the Mayor, they would vote accordingly, and their desire would find expression in the action of the majority of

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

HOW THE NEW-ENGLAND WAS * WORKED." PRESIDENT PARSONS'S REPORT SEVERE ON FORMER MANAGEMENTS SUPPESSION OF ACCOUNTS.

The annual report of the New-York and New-England Railroad has just been issued by Charles Parons, the president, who has already handed in lis to take effect at the annual meeting of came president in March, 1892, does not hesitate to bring out the effects of the warfare waged against the New-England Rond by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford. The financial statement gives these re-sults for the year ended December 31, 1802; Earnings, \$1,220,495; operating expenses, \$4,412,147; net earnings, \$1,505,348; fixed charges, \$1,874,133; deficit, \$65,785; income from operation of Boston Harbor transfer \$5,354; net delicit, \$80,431. The total net nerease in fixed charges in the year was \$33.072. For the first three months of \$802 the net earnings decreased, \$198,812; for the last nine mont's there Fresident Parsons says that in the autumn and

winter of 1891-92 the operation of the road was de-moralized by incapable management and yet, in the midst of this demornization, within sixty days, the management was changed twice. In pointing out how the road has been managed in the past Mr. Parsons says: "The expense of advertising the Long Island and Easiern States Line during the year 1801, amounting to \$8,142, was charged in the expenses of 1802." He adds:

During the year 1891 the car accounts of rou ompany were deliberately ful-filed in a manner which your management believes, with perhaps one exception, is unique in the operation of railroads. During that year, month by month, the amounts due other roads for use of their cars were systematically from other railroad companies during the year 1501 was \$80,812 24. In any comparison of the figureexpenses for the year 1891, and thereby reduce the ctual net carnings for that year by \$60,812 24. The fielght car service expenses for 1802 show an increase of 854,177 c2, in which is included an amount with g in good solid licks for the Dwyer brothers and this from the amounts not reported to other roads, and withheld from them in 1-01, the actual car ser vice expenses for the year show a decrease of \$20, 534 62. It was not discovered until long after the stesent management assumed control of your road that the entire mileage had not been reported, and it was deemed advisable to keep the amounts retained pilor to 1892 by themselves, and to make a profit and loss charge of them when restitution was made."

The president says that the time the dividend on the preferred stock was declared, in the spring of 1892, the management was ignorant of the suppression in 1891 of large amount which should have been charged to operating expenses, and thereby decreased the ne earnings of that year. Mr. Parsons says that the proposed issue of consolidated fifty year 5 per cent onds (#25,000,000) will provide for all outstanding onds and give a surplus of assets much needed to enable the company to make judi ions expenditures. which will insure a return in earnings more than equa to the increased charges. Mr. Parsons is severe in his remarks regarding the New-England Terminal Company, and its contract with the New-York and New-England. The original contract provided that if the rates paid for freight business handled by the Terminal Company did not prove sufficient to pay its operating expenses, interest and 10 per cent dividends, the rates should be increased from time to time. President Forsons adds:
"The rates first established were almost immedi-

ately changed so as to increase the New-England Terminal Company's revenue, but at no time during the period of the operation of the line did it earn its operating expenses. In lieu of increasing the Terminal Company's proportion of the rates again, the rerminal Company's proportion of the rates again, the Housatonic and New-York and New-England Railroad companies each made advances of equal amounts from time to time, for the purpose of paying interest apon the bonds, shaking find charges, and the debts of the Terminal Company. This, whether intentional or otherwise, was a fraid upon the Wey-York and New-England Railroad Company. The business of the Housatonic Railroad Company. The business of the Housatonic Railroad Company, and all deiscincies in the revenue of the Terminal Company and all deiscincies in the revenue of the Terminal Company should have been made good by the railroad companies in proportion to the business done by each with the Terminal Company, as was provided by the contract. Mr. Parsons adds the total loss to the New-England road, growing out of the New-England Terminal Company's affairs was \$340,012. He says: "Many additional facts could be cited to show the injury which the formation and operation of the Long Island and Fastern States Line was to your company, and the unfair way in which contracts were made and the operation of the line conducted to favor the Housatonic Railroad Company, at the expense of your company."

J. W. REINHART TO BE IN NEW-YORK. It is understood that J. W. Reinhart, the newly Fe, will make his headquarters in this city. D. B. Robinson, the new vice-president, will have charge of the traffic and operating departments, with head-quarters in Chicago. Mr. Robinson is now president of the San Antonio and Aransos Pass Railway. He has had a wide experience in rallway construction and operation. He was formerly general manager of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. He constructed the Colorado Midiand, and assisted in building the Mexican Central. His abilities as a railway manager are generally conteded.

A RECEIVER FOR A MARYLAND ROAD. Baltimore, March 8 (Special).—The Annapolis and Baltimore Short Line, unable to pay the interest on its bonds and other financial obligations, gave up the struggle to-day, and consented to the appoint of a receiver. Judge Morris, of the United States Court, appointed Charles A. Coombs, who has been the managing director. The road will now be sold at auction and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will be the only bidder..

MR. DEPEW DENIES A RUMOR. President Channey M. Depew, of the New-York Central, yesterday denied emphatically that the sale of the New-York and Northern Railroad to the Central had been completed. Progress is making toward the completion of the deal, and, as The Tribune announced

A PROMOTION IN THE NORFOLK AND WESTERN Pidladelphia, March 8 .- At a meeting here yesterday of the directors of the Norfolk and Western Railfond Company, William C. Bullitt, assistant to the president, was unanimously elected vice-president in charge of traffic, to succeed Charles G. Eddy, who resigned to become second vice-president of the Reading.

A RECEIVER WANTED FOR THE MONON. THE PETITION FILED AT INDIANAPOLIS-CHARGES AGAINST THE DIRECTORS.

Indianapolis, March 8 (Special).-William J. Craig o-day filed a petition in the Superior Court for a receiver for the Monon road, making Samuel Thomas, Caivin S. Brice and others defendants. The plaintiff charges that the road, though nominally in the care of thirteen directors, is really in the control of Thomas and Brice, who have manipulated the rules so that the annual election of thirteen directors required by the by laws is nullified, and the directors quired by the by laws is millined, and the directors have so arranged the length of their terms as to perpetuate themselves and their friends in control. It is charged that the road earned net 35 per cent of the gross earnings, but still no dividend has been declared. That instead the defendants caused the McHugh bill, authorizing the common stock to be exchanged for preferred, to be passed by the recent Legislature, with a purpose to secure profitable se curities at little or no cost and absorb all the earnings of the road. In conclusion, the plaintiff asks that the board of directors be declared illegal and that vacancies be declared to exist, but that, as defact vacancies be declared to exist, but that, as facto officers, they be held responsible for all assets, funds and property; that they be required to pay the net and the surplus earnings, amounting to \$1,721,638, and all the other funds, into the hands of the receiver; that the amount of the valid stock and indebtedness to ascertained, and all illegal and frandulent stock be declared void; that the court de-clare all existing valid claims; that the McHugh act be declared unconstitutional; that when a legal board of directors is elected it be directed to clare dividends; that the records of the corporation be brought into court, and that the records of all the defendants who have acted on the executive. finance or auditing committee be held by the court and inspected under its order.

At the office of the Louisville, New Albany and hieago Railroad it was said that the name of William I. Craig, who has initiated proceedings for the appointment of a receiver, was not on the stock books It was denied that any ground existed for the appli cation, and the movement was regarded as possibly instigated by the English management which was turned out of control about two years ago. General Thomas, president of the company, said that the six ended December 31, 1892, resulted in a sur plus of \$147.871 over fixed charges. Another directo of the company said that the carrings to date wer sufficient to pay 10 per cent on the preferred stor-under the classification plan recently decided upon

IN PAYOR OF HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

A MASS MEETING TO BE HELD MARCH 26 TO THANK MR. GLAUSTONE FOR HIS BILL.

some of the New-York members of the National Federation of America met last night at the Hoffman House to make arrangements for the holding of a mass meeting to thank Mr. Gladatone for introducing his Home Rule bill in the British Parliement, and to pass resolutions advocating its acc planes. John J. Locary pre-ided and Joseph P. Ryan was secretary. before anything was done Major John Byrne, who had a conference with Mr. Gladstone regarding the Hone Rule till last August, was a ked to say somethin:

In regard to his conference with Mr. Gladstone, all that Major Byrne thought it necessary to say was that oxplosion, and that the explosion was a Mr. Gladstone had promised to do certain things for the long way off his beat. The reporters and serservice and the streets in the stree London, he said that the chief thing he learned was that the Irish members of Parliament, who were fol-lowers of Mr. Gladstone, were a noble body of men who were sacrificing their lives to secure lione Rule for Ireland without any prospect of reward. He said that those men had to stay up all night and work, in order to support their families and to hold their seats in Parliament. It was his idea to send these men money to help support themselves until the fight had been

to help support themselves until the fight had been wen. About \$150,000 was the amount needed to do this. The Major then said he would contribute \$15,000 to the fund if the Irish in this country would contribute the rest.

After the Major's remarks, Dr. Thomas H. Hunter, president of the Normal College; Professor A. H. Dundon, of the same college, and James Reit said that they were delighted with what Major Byrne had said and pledged themselves to contribute money to help pass Mr. Gludstone's Home Rule bill. After committees on press, hall, speakers and finance had been appointed, it was decided to hold the messemeeting on 2-reday evening. March 26. The faceting will probably be held at the Academy of Music.

THE NEW YORK LIFE SUED FOR \$100,000.

Grand Rapids, March 8 .- T. Stewart White, in a long bill filed 'yesterday in the Circuit Court, sets that in 1889 he took out \$100,000 insurance in the New-York Life Insurance Company. The premin was to be \$5,500 a year for ten years, when, if he still lived, \$35,000 was to be paid to him. He claimed that for special reasons a rebate of 50 per cent on that for special reasons a rebate of 50 per cent on his premium was to be given to him, and the company gave what purported to be an agreement to that effect. He says he subsequently found that the rebate agreement was a delusion, and that the company had negotiated the note for \$5,500 which he gave in payment of the first premium with the express understanding it should not be negotiated. He sues for \$100,000 damages.

John A. Mc'all, president of the New-York Life Insurance Company, said yesterday: "It is not improbable that Mr. Dinkelspiel, as an inducement to Mr. White to allow the use of his name, promised him that this percentage would be equal to one-half of his annual premiums. It probably did not amount to that in 1889, and as the company would not consent to give the rebate claimed, Mr. White refused to pay the next year's premium, and the policy lapsed. I do not know anything about the negotiation of a note for \$5,500 alleged in the dispatch." John A. McCall, president of the New-York Life

DAVE" DISHLER ESCAPES TRIAL AT PRESENT. Rome, N. Y., March 8 .- "Dave" Dishler cannot be arraigned or tried at the Court of Oyer and the Oyer and Terminer held in May, 1892, on motion of the district attorney, the case was sent to the Court of Sessions. The next term of that court will meet in Rome on April 10. It is expected that the trial will proceed at that time.

the big blundering, old-fashioned pill, probably. And there's no reason why you should. You can get better help, and more of it, with things that are easier to take and easior in their ways—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're the smallest in size, and the pleasantest remedy, all the way through.

In every derangement of the liver, stomach, or bowels, these tiny Pellets will give you more good. They have a tonic or strengthening effect on the lining membranes of the intestines. This assists and increases the natural action of the bowels, and permanently cures Jaundice. Biliousness, Disziness, Sour Btomach, Indigestion, and consequent stupor or drowsiness.

For breaking up attacks of Colds, Chills, Fevers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and kindred derangements resulting from severe exposure, nothing can equal them.

They're guaranteed to give satisfaction, in every case, or your monsy is returned. You pay only for the good you get. This is true only of Dr. Pierce's medicines.

What offer could be more business-like t

nation of land or appropriation of money shall be made by the State or any municipal corporation to or for the use of any society, sescentian or corporation to a state of any society, sescentian or corporation within the power of the constitutions. The same question whether it is unconstitutional or unconstitutional and unconstitutional objection that it was not unconstitutional and unconstitution posts suretaked forth their arms to support weary wayfarers. In the upper and central parts of the city most of the witnesses to the coming of the carthquake were found, and it is said that the shock was noticed as far as Parkville, L. I. All this disparity in the testimony of witnesses might have been avoided if the seismometers

had done their duty. At the United States Weather Bureau in the Equitable Building none of the instruments showed a disturbance. The aneroid baragraph, on exceedingly desicate instrument, did not show the slightest vibration. There was no record at the Government meteorological station at the old Arsenal Buildings and at the observatory of Columbia College the instruments are so jarred by the passing of the trains on the New-York Central Railroad that an earthquake would

be passed unnoticed. We have no official report of an earthquake," said Mr. Duan, of the Weather Bureau, "but there is so much testimony on the subject that there can be no doubt that there was some kind of a disturbance. It must have taken place about 12:40 a. m. New-York has been visited by earthquakes before. On August 10, 1884, three distinet shocks were felt, and on August 31, 1886, shock was distinctly felt."

The clock pointed to twenty minutes of I when aptain Richard O'Conner, of the Tenderloin Precinct, washing his hands in the kitchen of his nome in West Fifty-second-st., became aware of a sullen murmuring, or hum, in the street outside even as the sound eaught his ear the murmur welled into a roar that grew louder and louder until it culminated in a deafening crash that shook the house to its foundations. Then all was Stopefied with amazement the captain stood motionless for a moment, expecting that the house would fall in on him and on his sleeping family upstairs. But a minute passed and nothing hap ened, and he presently went to bed pondering on the strange phenomenon. Only once before had e met with a similar disturbance of the elements. This was years ago when he was on duty at Long Branch as a detective sergeant from headquarters. Then Long Branch was visited by an un-loubted earthquake that startled every one out of his or her senses, and brought hundreds of night-capped and bed-gowned forms into the streets. "In thinking over this phenomenon," said the

aptain vesterday, "I am absolutely sure that last night's visitation was an earthquake, pure and simple. The manifestations were in all respects the same. There were the nuffled, sullen gradually swelling with a roar and a crash; the nomentary swaying and rocking of the ground and the vibration in the air. In all I think the disturbance lasted about fifteen seconds. My wife upstairs had been awakened by the shock and felt the bed violently shaking and rocking." When the shock struck the city the uptown

streets were sprinkled with people on their way home. As the distant rumbling fell on their ears they stopped and listaged, while the rumble broke to a roar and the pavement trembled under their Almost instantly there was silence again "Earthquake," said some, "Explosion," said others, but no one thought it worth while to make further investigations. The policemen on post felt the shock, but each solaced himself with the comfortable conviction that it meant an charge room. Then the reporters rushed out into the street and for the next hour hurried around the Nineteenth Precinct in search of an explosion, but didn't find any. Incidentally it may be remarked that while nearly every precinct captain beyond Thirtieth-st. makes reference to the atmospheric shock in his report, no mention of an explosion in any part of the city is to be found in any of the precinct returns. It is remarkable, however, that the full force

of the shock was felt only on the West Side above Thirty-third-st., and west of Central Park, although Roger Harrison, the night engineer at the Arsenal, talking with John Donohue, was almost shaken off his chair. In the Nevada, Dakota and other big apartment houses on the west side of the park, away up to the boundaries of Harlem, hundreds of sleepers were awakened. Some mer dressed and hurried out into the streets in the belief that an explosion had occurred somewhere in the neighborhood. To those in the streets the sound of the disturbance was not nearly so heavy as to those indoors.

But many well-known men, including leading police officials, heard and knew nothing of the earth make. Superintendent Byrnes, who lives in West Fifty-eighth-st., said: "I should be a pretty likely sort of man to notice any manifestation of that kind, and did not get to bed until 3 o'clock this morning. Yet I heard and knew nothing of the earthquake."

Inspector McLaughlin was in Upper Broadway with two detective-sergeants just about the time the earthquake was around, but apparently it did not come his way. Inspector Williams said: "I was very much awake at 1 o'clock this morning, and blissfully unaware of any disturbance If a juvenile earthquake had strolled along the street I think I should have noticed it." Neither Inspector Conlin nor Inspector McAvoy felt the shock. Commissioner Sheehan was fast asleep. George Stone, deputy assistant chief clerk, was awakened by the roar, and thought first that the end of the world had come, and next that the foundations of the house had given way. George Hoperoft, chief clerk to the Superintendent, was awakened by the roar and felt the bed shaking beneath him. Major Kipp, chief clerk to the commissioners, said: "I was short of sleep after Washington, and six carthquakes, one atop of the other, would not have rouse

Professor Draper and his assistants in the

WOMEN

Full of Pains Aches and weaknesses, find PLASTER the first and

instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. In ONE MINUTE it relieves aching sides and back, hip, kidney and uterine pains, strains and weaknesses, rheumatic, sciatic, sharp and neryous pains, coughs, colds and chest pains, Odorous with balsam, spice and pine, it is the sweetest as well as surest, safest and best plaster, in the world.

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beard and felt by almost every guest in the hotel. William Noble, the proprietor of the hotel, is an extensive builder of houses and is familiar with the geology of the soil on Manhattan Island, said that the hotel was built on the crest of the ledge of rocks which forms the backbone of the ledge of rocks which forms the backbone of the ledge of rocks which forms the backbone of the ledge of rocks which forms the backbone of the ledge of rocks which forms the backbone of the ledge of rocks which forms the backbone of the ledge of rocks which forms the backbone of the ledge of the crest than elsewhere.

An artist who lives at Park-ave, and One hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st, described it in this way: "Bump! a jar sufficiently strong to shake the house perceptibly, or perhaps it was the noise, awoke both my wife and myself at the same time. What was that?" we both exclaimed at once. 'Must be one of the youngsters failed out of bed,' I said, and started up to the next floor to investigate, but found both cherubs fast nasleep. Then it must be the cervant,' I said, and as she is built on a generous plan and har rolled out of bed before and wakened up the whole family, it scenned culte probable that the was the cause of the shock, but she indignantly denied the allegation. As I came down stain to go to bed again the clock on the lower flow struck I. I came to the conclusion that there had been an explosion somewhere, but never thought of an earthquake."

Anthony McCarthy, a mesenger in District Attorney Nicol'is office, felt the earthquake, and so did his wife. She returned from Washinstee in the evening and he met her at the station in Jersey City. They went to bed soon after midnight. A little later the house shook methal it scened the window panes would be broken. At first the couple thought that some one had sismmed a door extremely hard.

In an apartment house in One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth st., some of the eccupants, awakened by slock, thought that the bailer in the besement had exploded. Several rushed into the

had exploded. Several rushed into the had make an investigation.

A number of persons in Brooklya distinctly felt a shock, supposed to be from an earthquake, at 12:30 s. m. Some thought it was due to an explosion, and others to the rumble of a heavy elevated railroad train. One man rushed out of a building and wanted to know if it had thusdered.

a building and wanted to know it it has taked dered.

The centre of enercy of the midnight disturbance might not have been at Mount Vernan, but the soundest sleepers were ruidely shocked by this the nonless sleepers were ruidely shocked by this the nonless were furbling down or whether their houses were furbling down or whether there had been a great explosion. Those who had just returned from an evening at the club, or at duplicate whist, or were making their way home from some other social affair trembled from both the vibrations and the alarm caused to their consciences. There were none who could explain the disturbance to their own satisfaction, and when the business men started for New-York in the early trains the first question was, "I wonder what the explosion was last night?"

PEOPLE FLED TO THE STREETS. LONG ISLAND CITY SEVERELY SHAKEN-PLAINT FELT AT STATEN ISLAND.

Alt Long Island seems to have felt what is sup-posed to have been an earthquake at 12:30 o'cleck yesterday morning. At Long Island City the sheet was especially severe, in many instances shaking ple-tures from the walls and throwing down and break ing chinaware ent brie-a-brac. At several points per ple fied from their houses to the streets in the

a dull boom and a strongly marked trembling of the earth. The seismic disturbances lasted several coons and then passed away in a southerly direction.

The earthquake was clearly felt on the north showed Staten Island. The tremor was first perceptible about 12:34 o'clock a.m., and seemed to be from the north or northeast. It was preceded by a meaning sound, and the trembling followed a moment later. The entire disturbance did not last more than the seconds, but was sufficiently long and sharp to make those awake jump from their beds. Water standing in vestels showed a slight tim of motion and concentratings were formed. The general belief at the time was that an explosion had taken place somewhere next a connecting range of hills which are on the same formation as those which form the backbone of the island. These hills carry the shock of explosions. island. These hills carry the shock of explosions from several points in New-Jersey, especially from Milburn and the vicinity. No shock was felt on the water around Staten Island, and people at the south

ANOTHER MAN WHO FELT THE SHOCK! To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Last night about 12:30 o'clock there was Sir: Last night about 12:30 occoca most rumble, or shake to my residence, at No. 12 West Thirty-ninth-st., like an explosion. Friends living in the city, on the West Side of Central Fark, and in Christopher-st., report the same disturbance.

G. A. ENELLS

New-York, March 8, 1893. IT LASTED SEVERAL SECONDS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: At 12:35 last night I felt a severe for the section of the country) carthquake. It lasted about two or three seconds, and passed from the northeast to the southwest. It began with a roar, increasing in intensity, until it was almost as loud as a thu

strike with a "bang" which made the windows rattle, and then passed our, diminishing in sound till it was tost in the distance. Did others feel it?

OEFORGE M. JAQUES,

New-York, March 8, 1893.

clap, and when it reached my house it seem

FITZSIM MONS THE WINNER. HE KNOCKS OUT HALL IN THE FOURTH ROUSE

AND SECURES THE \$30,000. New-Orleans, March 8.—The long-disputed question of the supremacy of "Jim" Hall or "B b" Fitzimine reached a final settlement at the croscent Athelic Charles to-night. Hall was knocked out in the fourth round by a right-hand blow on the point of the law. Never before was such a sum at stake on the Issue of a single fight. 8 purse of \$40,000, and a stake of \$10,000 a side made the

was such a sum at stake on the Issue of a single purse of \$40,000, and a stake of \$10,000 a side made as control as the contro Professor Draper and his assistants in the Meteorological Observatory in the Arsenal in Central Park said that there were no instruments in the observatory to show whether there had been an earthquake. But the engineer and other employes in the building who were on duty between 12 and 1 o'clock said that there was an earthquake. All the park policemen who were on duty between 12 and 1 o'clock said that they the shock and heard the noise.

Professor Rees, when seen in his office in Columbia College yesterday afternoon, said that the theorem which ought to indicate the nature of the shock were long ago made useless by the continual parring caused by the trains in the New-York Central yards near the college buildings.

"We are having an earthquake here all the time," said Professor Rees. "The college building, and the railroad are on the same rock foundation. Perhaps when we may uptown we may get new instruments but while we are here suiced in restoring him to consciousness, and then allowed by an earthquake. He will be a shock this morning, and from what I have heard and read I am inclined to believe that the moise and read I am inclined to believe that the moise and read I am inclined to believe that the moise and read I am inclined to believe that the moise and read I am inclined to believe that the moise and read I am inclined to believe that the moise and read I am inclined to believe that the moise and read I am inclined to believe that the moise and read I am inclined to believe that the moise and read I am inclined to believe that the moise and read I am inclined to be a read to the first professor Rees. The college building, in the consciousnes, and the accounted on the form his created to his corner. The scene was the minutes after he was counted on the form his created to his corner. The scene was the first professor was a perceptible far that have heard and form the professor was a perceptible far that have heard and specific to the form of the professor read to the first professor. The scene was the f